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United Nations

Commission on Population and Development

Report on the forty-sixth session (27 April 2012 and 22-26 April 2013)

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Note

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Summary

The forty-sixth session of the Commission on Population and Development was held at United Nations Headquarters on 27 April 2012 and from 22 to 26 April 2013. Its special theme was "New trends in migration: demographic aspects".

The Commission considered the report of the Bureau of the Commission on its intersessional meetings (E/CN.9/2013/2), which detailed the work of the Bureau in organizing the session.

The Commission considered two documents on the special theme of the session. In his report on new trends in migration (E/CN.9/2013/3), the Secretary-General presented an overview of trends in both international and internal migration, examining demographic aspects and discussing policies to enhance the contribution of migration to development and to address the challenges posed by population mobility. Summarizing evidence on migration, the Secretary-General found that the past 20 years have seen major changes in the size, direction and complexity of migration, both within and between countries. The global stock of international migration is estimated to have increased from 155 million in 1990 to 214 million in 2010. The number of internal migrants is certainly even larger, with most people moving within their countries rather than across national borders. While migration processes have proved difficult to analyse, owing to a lack of timing, reliable and accessible data, some major trends are apparent, including an increase in migration from developing to developed regions. At the same time, new poles of economic growth are emerging in the global South and are expected to stimulate new migratory flows.

The Secretary-General also summarized evidence on the demographic aspects of migration, including that migration is selective by sex and age, that migrants tend to be younger and healthier than their non-migrating counterparts, and increasingly that women are migrating on their own or as heads of households and principal wage earners for themselves and their families. Migration also has important implications for family formation. In countries of origin, international migration typically reduces the number of births because of the outflow of persons of reproductive age. In recent years, however, the prevalence of marriages involving at least one foreign-born person has increased sharply. Furthermore, an imbalanced sex ratio at birth in some Asian countries, driven by a traditional preference for sons, seems likely to increase the future role of international migration in family formation.

In addition, the Secretary-General examined the opportunities and challenges that international migration present for countries of both origin and destination. In receiving areas, migrant labour can enhance the productive capacity of the economy; in sending areas, migration can alleviate the pressures of unemployment or underemployment and, through remittances, contribute to economic growth and development. At the same time, as the number of international migrants has risen, destination countries have been confronted with the challenge of promoting migrant integration. Racism and xenophobia, fuelled by the global economic crisis, have strained relations between immigrant and native communities in a number of countries.

The Commission also considered the report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring of population programmes (E/CN.9/2013/4), in which the Secretary-General examined the programmatic response of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) at the global, regional and country levels to new trends in migration. The Fund is committed to working with Governments, entities of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and civil society to improve migration data, facilitate policy dialogue, develop capacity to formulate and implement migration policies and programmes, and strengthen partnerships in order to enhance understanding of the complexity of migration flows and their links to development. In addition, the Fund will continue to advocate for the provision of the full range of health services for migrants, particularly female migrants, including services for reproductive health and for individuals with HIV/AIDS, and will continue to work to ensure that migration issues are an integral part of the post-2015 development agenda.

The report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (E/CN.9/2013/5) was also submitted to the Commission for its consideration. Donor assistance to population activities continues to increase, although at a slower rate than in the past. Donor assistance stood at almost $11 billion in 2010 and $11.6 billion in 2011, while a rough estimate of resources mobilized by developing countries as a group yielded a figure of $55.4 billion in 2012 and $58.9 billion in 2013. Those funding levels are still below the amounts necessary to fully implement the Programme of Action and to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, including for all four components of the population package costed under the International Conference: family planning; basic reproductive health; sexually transmitted diseases/HIV/AIDS prevention activities; and basic research, data and population and development policy analysis.

The Commission reviewed the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the programme of work of the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in 2012 (E/CN.9/2013/6), and took note of the draft programme of work of the Division for the biennium 2014-2015 (E/CN.9/2013/CRP.1).

The Commission heard keynote addresses by Graeme Hugo, Professor of Geography, Environment and Population and Director of the Australian Population and Migration Research Centre, University of Adelaide, Australia, and Stella Go, Deputy Secretary-General for External Affairs, Philippine Migration Research Network. The Commission also held an interactive exchange of views with three migrant representatives (Fatumo Farah, Natalicia Rocha-Tracy and Harold Fernandez) and held a panel discussion on migration and development, moderated by Tobias Billström, Minister for Migration and Asylum Policy of Sweden, with the participation of Aderanti Adepoju, University of Ife, Nigeria; Marcela Cerrutti, Argentinian National Council of Scientific and Technical Research; and Marek Okólski, Professor of Demography at the University of Warsaw.

The Commission also decided that the theme of its forty-eighth session, to be held in 2015, would be "Realizing the future we want: integrating population issues into sustainable development, including the post-2015 development agenda".

The Commission also adopted a resolution entitled "New trends in migration: demographic aspects", in which the Commission reaffirmed the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for its further implementation, and also reaffirmed the sovereign right of each country to implement the recommendations of the Programme of Action and other proposals in the resolution, consistent with national laws and development priorities, with full respect for the various religious and ethical values and cultural backgrounds of its people, and in conformity with universally recognized international human rights.

In the resolution, the Commission called upon States to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants regardless of migration status, especially those of women and children, and to address international migration through international, regional or bilateral cooperation and dialogue and a comprehensive and balanced approach, recognizing the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination in promoting and protecting human rights of all migrants, and avoiding approaches that might aggravate their vulnerability. In addition, the Commission requested all Member States, in accordance with their relevant and international obligations and commitments, to promote cooperation at all levels in addressing the challenge of undocumented or irregular migration, so as to foster orderly, regular and safe processes of migration.

The Commission invited Member States to take practical measures to enhance the benefits of international migration for development by, inter alia, seeking to ensure the fair treatment of migrants with regard to their working conditions and wages, the portability of pensions and other social protections, as appropriate, and the mutual recognition of diplomas and qualifications, with due regard to eligibility criteria, and in general lowering the costs of migration and promoting circular and return migration. The Commission reaffirmed the need to address and to promote conditions for cheaper, faster, more transparent and safer transfers of remittances, in both source and recipient countries.

In addition, the Commission urged Member States, with the support of the international community and within their national strategies for the development of statistics, to prioritize the collection and publication of timely and comparable migration data, based on existing standards and guidelines, including data disaggregated by age and sex, and to build national capacity for that work. The Commission also requested the Secretary-General to examine best practices and make recommendations for strengthening national capacities to collect, process and disseminate migration data, and for using such data for decision-making and informed public debate and dialogue, as part of his report to the 2013 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development.

The Commission heard a statement by the Vice-President of the Economic and Social Council on the contribution of population and development issues to the theme of the annual ministerial review in 2013, "Science, technology and innovation, and the potential of culture, for promoting sustainable development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals".

The Commission approved the draft provisional agenda for its forty-seventh session and adopted the report on its forty-sixth session.

[10 May 2013]

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Chapter I

Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention

A. Draft decisions

1. The Commission recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decisions:

Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-sixth session and provisional agenda for its forty-seventh session*

The Economic and Social Council:

(a) Takes note of the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-sixth session,[1] and decides to transmit it to the second high-level dialogue of the General Assembly on international migration and development;

(b) Approves the provisional agenda for the forty-seventh session of the Commission as set out below:

Provisional agenda

1. Election of officers.[2]
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

   Documentation

   Provisional agenda for the forty-seventh session of the Commission

   Note by the Secretariat on the organization of the work of the session

   Report of the Bureau of the Commission on Population and Development on its intersessional meetings
3. Assessment of the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on world demographic trends

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* For the discussion, see chap. VII.

[1] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2013, Supplement No. 5* (E/2013/25).

[2] In accordance with its decision 2004/2, the Commission, immediately following the close of its forty-sixth session, held the first meeting of its forty-seventh session for the sole purpose of electing the new Chair and other officers of the Commission, in accordance with rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council.

Report of the Secretary-General on the operational review of the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

4. General debate on national experience in population matters: assessment of the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development.

5. General debate on the contribution of population and development issues to the theme of the annual ministerial review in 2014.

6. Programme implementation and future programme of work of the Secretariat in the field of population.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on programme implementation and progress of work in the field of population in 2013

Note by the Secretary-General on the proposed strategic framework for the period 2016-2017: subprogramme 5, Population, of programme 7, Economic and social affairs

7. Provisional agenda for the forty-eighth session of the Commission.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat containing the provisional agenda for the forty-eighth session of the Commission

8. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-seventh session.

B. Matters brought to the attention of the Council

2. The following resolution and decisions adopted by the Commission are brought to the attention of the Council:

Resolution 2013/1
New trends in migration: demographic aspects*

The Commission on Population and Development,

Recalling the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development[3] and the key actions for its further implementation,[4]

Recalling also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[5] and the obligations of States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[6] the

* For the discussion, see chap. II.

[3] *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[4] See General Assembly resolution S-21/2, annex; *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Special Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/S-21/5/Rev.1); and A/S-21/PV.9.

[5] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[6] See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[6] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[7] the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[8] the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,[9] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination[10] and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,[11]

Recalling further the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[12] and the supplementing protocols thereto, namely, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children,[13] and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air,[14] and the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons,[15]

Recalling the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People,[16]

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[17] its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals, and recalling further the High-Level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document,[18]

Acknowledging that the first High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in 2006 provided an opportunity to address constructively the issue of international migration and development and increased awareness of the issue, including the summary by the President of the General Assembly of the Dialogue,[19]

Recognizing the contribution of the Global Forum on Migration and Development to addressing the multidimensional nature of international migration and promoting coherent and comprehensive approaches,

Recalling all General Assembly resolutions relevant to international migration, including those on international migration and development, and on the protection of migrants, in particular Assembly resolutions 63/225 of 19 December 2008, 65/170 of 20 December 2010, 67/172 of 20 December 2012 and 67/219 of 12 December 2012, which are relevant to the second High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, which will be held during the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly and will discuss the overall theme of

[7] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.
[8] Ibid., vol. 1577, No. 27531.
[9] Ibid., vol. 2515, No. 44910.
[10] Ibid., vol. 660, No. 9464.
[11] Ibid., vol. 2220, No. 39481.
[12] Ibid., vol. 2225, No. 39574.
[13] Ibid., vol. 2241, No. 39574.
[14] Ibid., vol. 2237, No. 39574.
[15] General Assembly resolution 64/293.
[16] See General Assembly resolution 61/295, annex.
[17] General Assembly resolution 60/1.
[18] General Assembly resolution 65/1.
[19] A/61/515.

"Identifying concrete measures to strengthen coherence and cooperation at all levels, with a view to enhancing the benefits of international migration for migrants and countries alike and its important links to development, while reducing its negative implications",

Recalling also the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, and its outcome document, entitled "The future we want",[20]

Reaffirming the resolve expressed by the Heads of States and Governments to take measures to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights of migrants, migrant workers and members of their families,

Recognizing that the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for its further implementation, including those related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, which would also contribute to the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action,[21] as well as those on population and development, education and gender equality, are integrally linked to global efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development, and that population dynamics are all-important for development,

Recognizing also that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent, interrelated and mutually reinforcing and that the international community must treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis, and stresses that, while the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds must be borne in mind, it is the duty of States regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recognizing further the responsibility of States to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, regardless of their migration status, especially those of women and children,

Acknowledging the important link between migration and development, and recognizing that migration brings both opportunities and challenges to countries of origin, transit and destination to migrants and to the global community,

Reaffirming that development is a central goal in itself and that sustainable development in its economic, social and environmental aspects constitutes a key element of the overarching framework of United Nations activities,

Recognizing the importance of preventing and eliminating trafficking in persons, including migrant workers, while assuring the protection of their human rights,

Recognizing also that increased national, bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation and shared responsibility are important to ensure orderly, regular and safe processes of migration and to reduce undocumented or irregular migration,

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[20] General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

[21] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

Recognizing further the importance of having a comprehensive and balanced approach to migration, and bearing in mind that migrants can contribute to the political, economic, social and cultural fabric of countries and the historical, cultural and economic ties that exist among some regions,

Recognizing that remittance flows constitute one of the important aspects of international migration and constitute a source of private capital,

Acknowledging the importance of sustainable integrated urban development in order to respond effectively to the growth of urban populations, while also recognizing that a significant portion of the world's poor live in rural areas and that rural communities play an important role in the economic development of many countries,

Aware that migration has increased in volume, scope, complexity and impact since the adoption of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, and that migration is an intrinsic feature of a globalizing world in which economic, social, cultural, demographic, political and environmental factors all play an important role,

Acknowledging the complexity of migratory flows and that international migration movements also occur within the same geographical regions, and in this context calling for a better understanding of migration patterns across and within regions,

Noting that greater internal migratory flows have a significant impact on the distribution and concentration of populations in cities and large urban agglomerations, and recognizing the growing numbers of urban poor who often have no other option but to live in slums,

Recognizing the need to further consider the role that environmental factors may play in migration,

Noting that international migration affects the population size and population distribution of countries as well as their composition by age and sex, and recognizing that migration flows are important considerations for development planning,

Recognizing that women and girls account for almost half of all international migrants at the global level, that women are increasingly migrating on their own or as heads of households and that while this situation can create opportunities for economic independence and empowerment, it can also lead to exploitation and vulnerability, and violence and abuse for girls, as well as for migrant women and their families, and therefore requires more attention and greater gender sensitivity in all policies and efforts related to migration,

Recognizing also the contributions of adolescents and young migrants to countries of origin, transit and destination, their particular vulnerabilities, circumstances and needs, and their potential to build social, economic and cultural bridges of cooperation and understanding across societies, and in that regard acknowledging the need to consider the socioeconomic circumstances and specific needs of young migrants, including access to education and health services, in order that they may achieve their full potential and contribute to inclusive social and economic development,

Recognizing further that any migrant can be vulnerable depending on the conditions and circumstances of his or her migration, and that these vulnerabilities can be exacerbated depending on a variety of factors such as age, sex, ethnicity and legal status,

Recognizing that young people, including young migrants, are particularly vulnerable to HIV infection because of social and economic factors and other inequities, including stigma and discrimination, gender-based and sexual violence, gender inequality and violations, and lack of accurate information on HIV and other sexually transmitted infections, and access to sexual and reproductive health, including HIV-related services,

Recalling the resolve expressed to provide protection and assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons, of whom a majority are women and children, in accordance with international law, including international humanitarian law,

Recognizing that all migrants have the right to a nationality to prevent statelessness, which can leave migrants particularly vulnerable to arbitrary arrest and detention, exploitation, and other abuses, and that all children, including the children of migrants, should be registered immediately after birth,

Recognizing also that in order to achieve their full potential for economic and social development, migrants need to have access to vital registration services and relevant documentation, education, vocational training, housing, productive employment, and social and health services, including sexual and reproductive health services, with due regard for applicable laws and eligibility requirements,

Recalling the various General Assembly resolutions requesting the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations, in particular the International Organization for Migration, to enhance their cooperation to improve the collection, dissemination and analysis of migration data disaggregated, inter alia, by age and sex,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on world population monitoring and on the monitoring of population programmes, both focusing on new trends in migration,[22] and taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,[23]

1. *Reaffirms* the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development[3] and the key actions for its further implementation;[4]

2. *Also reaffirms* the Beijing Platform for Action[21] and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,[24] including in the area of migrant women;

3. *Further reaffirms* the sovereign right of each country to implement the recommendations of the Programme of Action or other proposals in the present resolution, consistent with national laws and development priorities, with full

[22] E/CN.9/2013/3 and E/CN.9/2013/4.

[23] E/CN.9/2013/5.

[24] General Assembly resolutions S-23/2, annex, and S-23/3, annex.

respect for the various religious and ethical values and cultural backgrounds of its people, and in conformity with universally recognized international human rights;

4. *Calls upon* States to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants regardless of migration status, especially those of women and children, and to address international migration through international, regional or bilateral cooperation and dialogue and a comprehensive and balanced approach, recognizing the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination in promoting and protecting the human rights of all migrants, and avoiding approaches that might aggravate their vulnerability;

5. *Urges* Member States to take effective measures in conformity with international law to protect migrants affected or exploited by terrorism and incitement;

6. *Also urges* Member States to take concerted actions in conformity with international law to remove the obstacles faced by migrants, including those living in situations of armed conflict or under foreign occupation;

7. *Requests* all Member States, in accordance with their relevant international obligations and commitments, to promote cooperation at all levels in addressing the challenge of undocumented or irregular migration, so as to foster orderly, regular and safe processes of migration;

8. *Urges* all Member States to devise, enforce and strengthen effective measures and specific policies to prevent, combat and eliminate all forms of trafficking in persons, to counter the demand for trafficked victims and to protect the victims, in particular women and children subjected to forced labour, sexual exploitation, violence or sexual abuse;

9. *Encourages* Member States that have not already done so to enact national legislation and take other appropriate measures to combat international smuggling of migrants, including legislative, judicial, regulatory and administrative measures, recognizing that migrant smuggling may endanger the lives of migrants or make them vulnerable to trafficking, kidnapping or other crimes and abuse by organized criminal groups, and to strengthen international cooperation to combat such crimes;

10. *Urges* Member States to safeguard and protect migrants and members of their families from illegal or violent acts, including acts of discrimination and crimes perpetrated on any basis, and to respect their physical integrity, dignity, religious beliefs and cultural values;

11. *Encourages* Member States that have not done so to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,[11] as well as other relevant legal instruments related to labour standards, and requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to promote and raise awareness of such instruments;

12. *Calls upon* Member States to promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of, and promote equal opportunities for, internal migrants, to combat all forms of discrimination against them, to provide them with access to education, health care and social services, and to foster social integration, especially for marginalized migrants;

13. *Reaffirms* that there is a need to address and to promote conditions for cheaper, faster, more transparent and safer transfers of remittances, in a non-discriminatory fashion, in both source and recipient countries, and invites Member States as well as the private sector, international organizations, the banking community and other stakeholders, to work towards the further reduction of transfer costs of remittances;

14. *Reaffirms also* the need to encourage opportunities for development-oriented investments in recipient countries by beneficiaries that are willing and able to undertake such actions;

15. *Invites* Governments to encourage diasporas to contribute to the development of their countries and communities of origin, in accordance with domestic legislation, including by facilitating human capital transfer, direct investment, trade and philanthropy, and by ensuring an environment that is conducive to investments and entrepreneurship with easy access to information, networks and infrastructure;

16. *Invites* Member States to take practical measures to enhance the benefits of international migration for development by, inter alia, seeking to ensure the fair treatment of migrants with regard to their working conditions and wages, the portability of pensions and other social protections, as appropriate, and the mutual recognition of diplomas and qualifications, with due regard to eligibility criteria, and in general lowering the costs of migration and promoting circular and return migration;

17. *Calls upon* States to ensure that migration, which affects many areas of development, is integrated into national and sectoral development policies, strategies and programmes;

18. *Reiterates* the need to consider how the migration of highly skilled persons, especially in the health, social and engineering sectors, affects the development efforts of developing countries and endorses the example of good practice set by the World Health Organization Global Code of Practice on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel, whereby the international community is encouraged to support and promote the strengthening of health systems;

19. *Invites* Governments, when developing policies, to take into account the role that environmental factors may play in migration;

20. *Urges* Member States and the international community to give due consideration to the linkages between migration and development in the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014, and in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda;

21. *Urges* Member States, with the support of the international community, to consider population and migration trends and projections in developing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating national, rural and urban development strategies and policies, and to seize the opportunities and address the challenges associated with demographic change, including migration;

22. *Encourages* Member States to promote sustainable and integrated rural and urban development, to strengthen urban-rural linkages and to expand participatory efforts to upgrade slums;

23. *Encourages* Governments to harness the benefits of persons moving to urban areas in pursuit of education, employment or family unity, and to seize the advantages of higher population density, notably higher energy efficiency in transport and housing, as well as cheaper provision of services and infrastructure, while at the same time working to mitigate the adverse impacts of the rapid concentration of populations in cities or metropolitan areas;

24. *Welcomes* programmes that allow migrants to integrate fully into society, facilitate family reunification in accordance with the laws and specific criteria of each Member State and promote a harmonious, tolerant and respectful environment, and encourages host countries to take appropriate measures aimed at the full integration of long-term, regular migrants staying in the country;

25. *Calls upon* States to protect the human rights of migrant children, especially migrant girls, given their vulnerability, particularly unaccompanied migrant children, ensuring that the best interests of the child are a primary consideration in State policies on integration, return and family reunification, including repatriation mechanisms;

26. *Urges* Member States and relevant international organizations to incorporate a gender perspective into all policies and programmes on international migration in order, inter alia, to reinforce the positive effects that migration can have for the empowerment of women and the contributions that migrant women can make to the economic, social and human development of their countries of origin and their host countries, and to strengthen actions to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence, coercion, discrimination, trafficking in persons, and exploitation and abuse of women and girls;

27. *Urges* Governments to take into account the best interests of the child by adopting or strengthening measures to promote and protect the human rights of migrant girls, including unaccompanied girls, regardless of their immigration status, so as to prevent labour and economic exploitation, discrimination, sexual harassment, violence and sexual abuse in the workplace, including in domestic work;

28. *Calls upon* Member States to consider the consequences of humanitarian emergencies for migrants and migration, including for longer-term development, in particular regarding the situation of international migrants affected by acute crises in destination or transit countries, and the impact of return migration, and also specifically considering the role of human mobility in disaster risk reduction strategies, disaster preparedness, national climate change adaptation programmes and sustainable urban planning;

29. *Also calls upon* Member States to increase measures to protect women migrants from violence and harassment, including sexual harassment and bullying, in both public and private spaces, and to address security and safety through awareness-raising policies and programmes;

30. *Recognizes* that migrants and displaced persons in many parts of the world have limited access to health care, including for sexual and reproductive health, and face specific threats to their reproductive health and rights, and calls upon Governments to provide services that are particularly sensitive to the needs of individual women and adolescents and responsive to their often powerless situation, with particular attention to those who are victims of sexual violence;

31. *Calls upon* Member States to intensify efforts to provide migrants with access to health and social services, including sexual and reproductive health services, information and education, and access to services for the prevention and treatment of HIV and AIDS and other communicable or non-communicable diseases, and for the care and support of persons living with these conditions; as well as to implement measures to prevent violence, including sexual violence, and to address the consequences by providing, inter alia, emergency contraception and safe abortion in circumstances where such services are permitted by national law;

32. *Urges* States that have not yet done so to adopt and implement legislation and policies that protect all women migrant domestic workers and to include therein and improve, where necessary, relevant monitoring and inspection measures in line with applicable International Labour Organization conventions and other instruments to ensure compliance with international obligations, and to grant women migrant workers in domestic service access to gender sensitive, transparent mechanisms for bringing complaints against employers, while stressing that such instruments should not punish women migrant domestic workers, and calls upon States to promptly investigate and punish all violations of their rights;

33. *Encourages* Member States to consider identifying and reviewing any remaining HIV-related restrictions on the entry, stay and residence of migrants in order to eliminate the restrictions;

34. *Urges* Member States, with the support of the international community and within their national strategies for the development of statistics, to prioritize the collection and publication of timely and comparable migration data, based on existing standards and guidelines, including data disaggregated by age and sex, and to build national capacity for this work;

35. *Requests* the Secretary-General to examine best practices and make recommendations for strengthening national capacities to collect, process and disseminate migration data, and for using such data for decision-making and informed public debate and dialogue, as part of his report to the 2013 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development;

36. *Encourages* Member States to take advantage of advances in methodologies and technologies for data collection and analysis and to collaborate regularly in the collection, processing, exchange and analysis of migration and other relevant data compiled through various data collection systems;

37. *Also encourages* Member States to make migration data available at the highest level of spatial disaggregation possible, in all cases respecting the privacy of individuals and taking into account legal and ethical standards, in order to improve the quality, timeliness and accessibility of data for the purpose of policy and programme development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation;

38. *Encourages* efforts by Member States and the international community to promote a balanced and comprehensive approach to migration and development, in particular by building partnerships among all relevant stakeholders and by ensuring coordinated action to develop national capacities, including for data collection and for the management of migration in ways that respect and protect human rights;

39. *Stresses* the need to take concrete actions to strengthen bilateral, regional and international cooperation and dialogue in the area of international migration and

development and, where appropriate, to develop and implement national and regional policies and cooperative strategies with the meaningful participation of migrants to ensure that migration contributes to the development of both countries of origin and countries of destination;

40. *Reaffirms* the right of Governments to enforce their migration laws consistent with their international obligations;

41. *Calls upon* Governments of both developed and developing countries to make every effort to mobilize the required resources to ensure that the migration, development and human rights-related objectives of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development are met, and urges Governments and development partners to cooperate closely to ensure that resources are used in a manner that ensures maximum effectiveness and is in full alignment with the needs and priorities of developing countries;

42. *Calls upon* all relevant bodies, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, and other relevant intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations, including the Global Migration Group, within their respective mandates, to strengthen their collaboration and cooperation in the area of international migration, to adopt coherent, comprehensive and coordinated approaches and to include migration issues in their contributions to the preparation of the post-2015 development agenda;

43. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his substantive work on migration and development and, in collaboration with the United Nations system and relevant organizations, including the International Organization for Migration, to continue assessing the progress made in achieving the goals and objectives on migration and development set out in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits;

44. *Looks forward* to the second High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, with the aim of identifying concrete measures to harness the benefits of migration and to minimize its negative impacts, which is to be held during the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly, reiterates the invitation to Member States and observers to participate at the highest possible level, and calls on Member States to contribute through appropriate regional consultative processes to the High-level Dialogue;

45. *Recommends* in this regard that the Economic and Social Council transmit the report of the Commission on its forty-sixth session to the second High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development.

Decision 2013/101
Special theme for the Commission on Population and Development in 2015*

The Commission on Population and Development decides that the special theme for its forty-eighth session in 2015 shall be "Realizing the future we want: integrating population issues into sustainable development, including in the post-2015 development agenda".

Decision 2013/102
Documents considered by the Commission on Population and Development at its forty-sixth session**

The Commission on Population and Development takes note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General entitled "Programme implementation and progress of work in the field of population in 2012: Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs";[25] and

(b) Draft programme of work of the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs for the biennium 2014-2015.[26]

* For the discussion, see chap. II.
** For the discussion, see chap. V.
[25] E/CN.9/2013/6.
[26] E/CN.9/2013/CRP.1.

Chapter II
Actions in follow-up to the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development

3. The Commission held a general discussion on item 3 of its agenda, "Actions in follow-up to the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development", at its 3rd meeting, on 22 April 2013. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General entitled "New trends in migration: demographic aspects" (E/CN.9/2013/3);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General entitled "Monitoring of population programmes, focusing on new trends in migration: demographic aspects" (E/CN.9/2013/4);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (E/CN.9/2013/5).

4. At the 3rd meeting, on 22 April, introductory statements were made by the Chief of the Demographic Analysis Branch of the Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs; the Director of the Technical Division of the United Nations Population Fund; and the Chief of the Population and Development Branch, Technical Division, United Nations Population Fund.

5. At the same meeting, the Commission heard statements by the representatives of China, the Russian Federation and Luxembourg, and by the observers for Fiji (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) and Mexico.

Keynote addresses and panel discussions

6. At the 2nd meeting, on 22 April, the Commission heard a keynote statement by Graeme Hugo, Professor of Geography, Environment and Population and Director of the Australian Population and Migration Research Centre, University of Adelaide, Australia, and engaged in an interactive dialogue, in which the representatives of Japan, Cuba, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Uganda, Jamaica and Indonesia, and the observers for Qatar and Nigeria, participated.

7. At the 3rd meeting, on 22 April, the Commission held an interactive exchange of views, moderated by Kojo Nnamdi, with the participation of three migrant representatives (Fatumo Farah, Natalicia Rocha-Tracy and Harold Fernandez), in which the representatives of Pakistan, Norway, El Salvador and Israel, and the observer for the Niger, participated.

8. At the 4th meeting, on 23 April, the Commission held a panel discussion on migration and development, moderated by Tobias Billström, Minister for Migration and Asylum Policy of Sweden, with the participation of the following as panel members: Aderanti Adepoju, Professor at the University of Ife, Nigeria; Marcela Cerrutti, Argentinian National Council of Scientific and Technical Research at the Center of Population Studies and Professor at San Martin National University of Buenos Aires; and Marek Okólski, Professor of Demography at the University of Warsaw. An interactive discussion ensued, in which the observers for Mexico and Nigeria participated.

9. At the 6th meeting, on 24 April, the keynote speaker, Stella Go, Deputy Secretary General for External Affairs, Philippine Migration Research Network, made a presentation on migration, gender and the family and engaged in an interactive dialogue moderated by the Vice-Chair of the Commission, Juan Carlos Alfonso of Cuba, in which the representatives of Cuba, Senegal, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan and Jamaica, and the observers for the Niger, Burkina Faso and Mauritania, participated.

Action taken by the Commission

Special theme for the Commission on Population and Development in 2015

10. At its 9th meeting, on 26 April, the Commission had before it a draft decision entitled "Special theme for the Commission on Population and Development in 2015" (E/CN.9/2014/L.4), submitted by the Chair on the basis of informal consultations.

11. Also at the 9th meeting, the Commission adopted the draft decision (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 2013/101).

New trends in migration: demographic aspects

12. At the 9th meeting, on 26 April, the Commission had before it the text of a draft resolution entitled "New trends in migration: demographic aspects", submitted by the Chair on the basis of informal consultations and circulated in English only.

13. At the same meeting, the Commission was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

14. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representative of Egypt (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), and for the Syrian Arab Republic, Fiji (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Nigeria (on behalf of the Group of African States), Tunisia, the Sudan and Qatar.[27]

15. A statement was also made by the observer for the State of Palestine.

16. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution (see chap. I, sect. B, resolution 2013/1).

17. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the Philippines, the Russian Federation, the United States of America, Hungary, El Salvador, Norway, Switzerland, Bangladesh and Brazil, and the observers for Mexico, Poland, Chile, Costa Rica, Honduras, Malta and Kenya.[27]

18. At the same meeting, statements were also made by the observers for the Holy See and the European Union.

[27] Available, when provided to the Secretariat, from http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/commission/previous-sessions/2013/index.shtml.

Chapter III
General debate on national experience in population matters: new trends in migration — demographic aspects

19. The Commission held a general discussion on item 4 of its agenda, entitled "General debate on national experience in population matters: new trends in migration — demographic aspects", at its 3rd to 7th meetings, from 22 to 24 April 2013. It had before it a number of statements submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/CN.9/2013/NGO/1-8) and a conference room paper on the activities of the Economic Commission for Europe related to the 2013 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (E/CN.9/2013/CRP.2).

20. At its 3rd meeting, on 22 April, the Commission heard statements by the representatives of Cuba (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Gabon, China, the United States of America and Egypt, and by the observer for Swaziland.

21. At its 4th meeting, on 23 April, the Commission heard statements by the representatives of Brazil, Belarus, Malaysia, Indonesia and Switzerland, and by the observers for Myanmar, South Africa, Mexico, Ukraine, Poland and Canada.

22. At its 5th meeting, on 23 April, the Commission heard statements by the representatives of Norway, Portugal, Germany, Senegal, Ghana, the Russian Federation, Belgium, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Jamaica, Pakistan, El Salvador, Cuba, Malawi, Japan, Uganda and the Republic of Moldova, and by the observers for Australia, Kyrgyzstan, Botswana, Argentina and Malta.

23. At its 6th meeting, on 24 April, the Commission heard statements by the representatives of the Philippines, Guatemala, Bangladesh, Ecuador and the United Republic of Tanzania, and by the observers for Tunisia, Sri Lanka, Nigeria, Kenya, Sweden, Togo and the Niger.

24. At its 7th meeting, on 24 April, the Commission heard statements by the observer for Zambia.

25. At the same meeting, the Commission heard statements by the observers for the Holy See, the European Union, Partners in Population and Development, and the International Organization for Migration.

26. Also at the 7th meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the International Labour Organization, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

27. At the same meeting, statements were also made by representatives of the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council: Action Canada for Population and Development; Stichting Rutgers WPF; Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women; Catholics for Choice; Endeavour Forum; International Federation of University Women; World Youth Alliance; and Red de Salud de las Mujeres Latinoamericanas y del Caribe.

Chapter IV
General debate on the contribution of population and development issues to the theme of the annual ministerial review in 2013

28. The Commission considered item 5 of its agenda, entitled "General debate on the contribution of population and development issues to the theme of the annual ministerial review in 2013", at its 8th meeting, on 25 April 2013, and heard an address by the Vice-President of the Economic and Social Council on the contribution of population and development issues to the theme of the annual ministerial review in 2013, "Science, technology and innovation, and the potential of culture, for promoting sustainable development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals". A presentation was also made by the Chief of the Population and Development Section of the Population Division, Department for Economic and Social Affairs.

29. A statement was also made by the representative of Indonesia.

Chapter V

Programme implementation and future programme of work of the Secretariat in the field of population

30. The Commission held a general discussion on item 6 of its agenda, entitled "Programme implementation and future programme of work of the Secretariat in the field of population", at its 8th meeting, on 25 April 2013. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General entitled "Programme implementation and progress of work in the field of population in 2012: Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs" (E/CN.9/2013/6);

(b) Draft programme of work of the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs for the biennium 2014-2015 (E/CN.9/2013/CRP.1).

31. At its 8th meeting, the Commission heard an introductory statement by the Chief of the Population Studies Branch of the Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

32. At the same meeting statements were made by the representatives of Norway and the United States of America.

33. Also at the 8th meeting, the representative of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean made a statement.

Action taken by the Commission

Documents considered by the Commission under agenda item 7

34. At its 9th meeting, on 26 April, upon the proposal of the Chair, the Commission took note of a number of documents submitted under agenda item 7 (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 2013/102).